

LOCAL NEWS.

The St. Joseph Commercial is no more.

Levi Hensel ("Bonn") is city editor of the St. Joe Gazette.

Collector Countz, of Marion, turned over to the State Treasurer \$11,077 yesterday.

A new postoffice called Modoc has been established nine miles southwest of Mexico.

Mr. K. G. Cooper and lady returned to the city Sunday from their visit to Ohio.

A. G. Sykes, of Grundy, and W. M. Norville, of Livingston, are Republican candidates for the Con. Con.

Malcom McKellars, of Atchison, and T. C. Johnson, of Nodaway, are Republican candidates for the Con. Con.

Jos. K. Riekey, Esq., has been appointed clerk of the Senate Committee on Banks and Corporations, Phelan, chairman.

John T. Metcalf, the Representative from St. Clair county, is just recovering from quite a serious spell of sickness. He is just able to be about.

Hon. James F. Botsford of this city has been reappointed by the President United States District Attorney for the Western District of Missouri.

The Missouri railroads have deprived the statesmen of that commonwealth of the luxury of free passes.—Williamsport (Pa.) Gazette.

Great bargains have ruined many. Buy your hats, caps, ribbons, shawls, etc., of M. & J. Obermayer. ap25

Mr. Guthrie offered a resolution in the House yesterday for the 25th General Assembly to adjourn sine die on Monday, the first day of February, 1875.

Capt. Farris, of Ray, and Mr. Holliday, of Caldwell, have been nominated by the democracy to represent that district in the constitutional convention.

Daniel McCloud, Sheriff and Benton county collector, of Marion, arrived in the city yesterday with five prisoners. One a female.

Masters James and Marshall McClurg paid the JOURNAL office a visit yesterday. They were in quest of their old friend and schoolmate, De Rhodes.

"Hurry up, King, or by — we never will get through," was the Democratic way of inviting His Majesty out of the House yesterday.

We have been requested to furnish our readers with a catalogue of the resorts of our city "famous for their convivial doings." We are considering the matter.

W. S. Simpson, Esq., Civil Engineer in the service of the government, is in the city for the purpose of perfecting his estimate of the cost of the slack water navigation of the Osage river.

Wm. A. Davis, an old and highly respected citizen of St. Joe, one of the first postmasters of the West, and connected with the mail department all his life, is dead.

Keyesville Herald: The gilt-edged aristocracy of Moberly are convulsed from centre to circumference over the question: "Which is the most euphonious, elegant and refined, Suke Cow, or Here Boss?"

Capt. G. C. Bingham is in the city and will assume the official control of the Adjutant-General's office this morning at 10 o'clock. He has appointed Capt. W. F. Melbourne, of Boone, his chief.

The bill appropriating \$30,000 per diem, \$10,000 mileage, \$10,000 contingent expenses, was approved by Gov. Hardin yesterday. The Governor also approved the bill repealing the registration law.

Now that the Biz Maddy is bound in ley fetters and bridged without expense to the people, coal, wood and corn are finding their way into the city from Callaway in large quantities and are being sold at fair market rates. Ferrerage makes quite a difference in the price of Callaway products to our citizens. We trust the bridge will remain firm all winter.

Another extra from the Chamois Leader, giving evidence at the inquest on the supposed body of Andy Bryant, murdered near St. Aubert's, leaves the deed a darker mystery than ever. The Postmaster at Chamois produced a letter from Bryant, in which he asked to have letters to him forwarded to Osage City. The letter was post marked Fulton Mo.

An Irishman on arriving in America, took a fancy to the Yankee girls, and wrote to his wife as follows: "Dear Norah: These melancholy lines are to inform you that I died yesterday, and I hope you are enjoying the same blessing. I recommend you to marry Jimmy O'Rourke and take good care of the children. From your affectionate husband till death."

The Texas county democracy met at Houston on the 9th, and, among other things, resolved that "we have too many offices and pay our officers too much; therefore we demand more work and less pay; that our elections should be held every four years, and that our Legislature meet once in four years only; that we are not in favor of supporting any candidate for the Constitutional Convention who is not willing to stand on this platform."

During a brief discussion of the Bill amending the Township Organization law yesterday, Senator Belch gave notice that he should, at an early day, introduce a Bill abolishing the entire Township Organization Law of the State. We notice a disposition of decided hostility to this law coming up from most counties where it has been tried, and have no doubt but it will be abolished by the legislature before adjournment.

PENITENTIARY AFFAIRS.

The Prisoners on the War Path Again.

A little after noon Monday a report reached the city that another mutiny had broken out at the prison; that the Warden feeling himself unable to cope with it had sent word to the Governor and Inspectors to come out and lend their cooperation in putting it down. Hearing of this a reporter of the JOURNAL made all haste to the scene of the disturbance.

He found matters apparently quiet, and but for the crowd that was assembled in the guard room, and the few war-like preparations that were in progress there it would not have been suspected that anything unusual was on foot.

In the yard, everywhere in the range of vision, everything was quiet. No commotion or disturbance of any sort was visible. A few prisoners were sauntering about the yard, apparently on their regular errands. Among this number we noticed Fred Beibush occasionally putting in an appearance at the door of the machine shop—industrious and non-chalant as need be. Evidently Fred knew nothing of the mutiny, if there was one, and more than that, was determined he wouldn't know anything about it.

WHERE WAS THE MUTINY?

Where were the mutinous men? was the query. They had locked themselves, with their guards, in the shops, was the reply, and the buildings they occupy are the two old shop buildings.

The leaders of the disturbance, it was said, were in "Corning's old shoe-shop," now occupied by Priesmeyer & Co., which is in the upper story of the building that stands parallel with and near the new cell building.

On Saturday last a committee of the Legislature paid the prison a visit, and in this shop a number of the convicts gathered around the committee and made complaint of their treatment. One said they were not properly provided with stockings and other clothing, another that his soup was bad, etc.

The committee promised to take an account of their grievances and have them investigated. These chaps evidently thought they had made an impression on the committee, and it was only necessary to get up a revolt to make the Legislature believe they were badly treated. That any ground actually existed for complaint can not be discovered. But, as there is always in a crowd of a thousand men some one of the number who are never at peace unless they are in flight, some were found to concoct this disturbance. A vague idea that they could accomplish some good for themselves, or manufacture a little sympathy in their behalf was, perhaps their inspiration. But that the disturbance was solely

FOR AN EFFECT ON THE LEGISLATURE can not be doubted. That it was wanton the Warden himself declares. No provocation of any kind existed for it, are the Warden's own words.

THE LEADERS.

The mutiny had its origin in Priesmeyer's shop, and was confined almost exclusively to the shoe-shops. It was started by a "ring" of six or eight men; Philip Nixson (or Nixson) sentenced to 2 years from St. Louis, August 11, 1874; W. H. McCutchen, sentenced June 21, 1870, from Buchanan, for 5 years; James Shea, sent up from St. Louis, Sept. 20, 1874, for 8 years; Henry Adams, from St. Louis, July 24, 1874; W. R. Malor, from Randolph, Sept. 18, 1874, for 2 years (his third trip) and Earnest Cousins and John Warrell.

Having initiated the revolt these chaps placed themselves in motion and proceeded from shop to shop to rally their associates to their support. McCutchen seemed to be active in his capacity as did Nixson also.

The latter proceeded to the foundry (or chain shop) and called on the men to stop work. He was promptly warned by the convicts to leave the premises or they would kill him, at once. This took place about 2 o'clock, and from this hour no stitch of work was attempted. In Priesmeyer's shop the door was nailed up and the guards denied the liberty of leaving. Warden Sebree was sent for and he proceeded to remonstrate with them but to no avail. They refused to go to work. Mr. Bradbury's orders were unheeded.

GOV. HARDIN

appeared on the scene at about this juncture. He was accompanied by Treasurer Mercer. They were informed of the situation and Governor Hardin signified that a temporizing policy must not be tolerated. Discipline must be enforced at all hazards. Written orders were given by the Warden, with the approval of the Governor, requiring Mr. Bradbury to enforce obedience, and if necessary, to take an armed squad of men inside the walls and

COMPEL obedience with musket and bayonet.

The substance of this order was communicated to the convicts. It had no effect. The ring-leaders, named heretofore at once got together and went from shop to shop calling on the men to stand firm. Nixson, Adams and McCutchen were the leaders in this move and were plainly distinguishable from the wall.

Seeing there was no disposition to yield on the part of the more refractory, preparations were made, after considerable delay, to march into the prison yard a squad of armed men—guards.

This was the signal for a general stampede for the house-tops, of the citizens who had congregated at the prison. A number of these, including Waddy Thompson, Col. Kitchen and others were provided with muskets and stationed, in charge of Treasurer Mercer, on the parapet over the main gateway and overlooking the yard. The guards, some twenty-five in number, were put in charge of Col. McFarland, a battle scared veteran of

Cockrell's brigade, and marched to the lower gate where they entered the yard. Their first step was to gather up the prisoners who were in the foundry and lower shops, and who were not participating in the revolt, and escort them to their cells. On the appearance of the armed guards a number of the shoe-shop prisoners showed themselves on the platform of the stair-way.

THEIR LEADER WAS HENRY ADAMS, a young man with a smooth, pale face, and black moustache. Looking across to the parapet where the armed citizens stood, he shouted some defiant remark, when Sheriff Meyers of the county shouted back the order for the prisoners to go to their cells.

WHAT WE WANT IS BREAD, shouted Adams. As this confab was proceeding a number of citizens leveled their muskets, when Adams again shouted "At the firing of the first gun these buildings WILL BE LAID IN ASHES."

None of your threats, said Meyers, you go to your cell. What do I want to go to my cell for, all I want is something to eat. At about this time the guards made their appearance, coming up from the new cell building and turning marched down from the main entrance to a position fronting Priesmeyer's shop and a demand sent in for all to come out and go to their cells. This was met with a cry of derision. The guns were leveled and the convict Adams and his party precipitately fled back into the shop. A parley ensued, and while the leaders of the shop were engaged in it, the other prisoners commenced firing out. This seemed to exasperate some of the leaders and they shouted at the chaps to go back. A similar movement was made from the other shops. McCutchen shouted the order go back, and clinching his fist was for the moment the picture of desperation.

But the men in Priesmeyer's had resolved to go to their cells, and though lured once or twice finally got away. At this the ring-leaders started for Vetsburg & Goldsmith's shop, reaching it they closed and barred the door behind them. Word was sent that five minutes would be allowed for them to go to their cells or summary measures would be taken to make them come. Before the five minutes were up out they came, the ring-leaders of the revolt and all, and marched away to their cells.

And thus ended the mutiny.

No one could fail to see in it that the officers in charge of the prison have lost their "grip" at its control. Irresolution and indecision marked every step that was taken. The hesitation and delay was very annoying to lookers-on, if nothing more.

That more violent measures were not resorted to was also the cause of some indignation. That the fellow who threatened to burn the buildings, ought to have been shot on the spot was a general expression.

That all the disturbance was the work of five or six men, the mass having no sympathy with them was plain. That they were not at once arrested by a squad of guards if necessary, seems strange. But it seemed to be the prevailing opinion of the Warden, and perhaps of the Superintendent or Deputy, that the display of weapons against these would only tend to exasperate the rest.

WHY IT OCCURRED.

That these men were so fool-hardy as to get up this fruitless insubordination with no reason in it, we are assured that no reason or provocation for it existed inside. Perhaps it may be found outside.

There has been

A CLAMOR FOR A NEW WARDEN, for some time. It was given out a few days ago that none would be appointed yet awhile. Perhaps it was considered important to make a point against the present Warden just at this time. If so, what better could be made than the exposure of the want of discipline that prevails at the prison? How easy to have everything in apple-pie order and at the same time have a mutiny. Of course at such a time, it could be charged to nothing less than want of discipline. In short it is gravely hinted that this mutiny was in the interests of Gen. Jos. O. Shelby for Warden. Perhaps by accident however.

Hon. Samuel Parks.

The subject of this sketch, the Representative of Benton county in the Legislature of Missouri, died at the Jefferson House in this city Tuesday night, at twenty minutes to 12 o'clock. He was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, January 29th, 1812, and moved to Missouri at a very early age, while yet a mere lad.

At an early day he settled in Benton county where the greater portion of his life has been passed, and of which county he was one of the most honored and respected citizens. He had been repeatedly honored by the suffrages of his county—once before with a seat in the Legislature, and for a number of years as county judge.

He was a plain farmer, of sound judgment and universally esteemed for his integrity, purity of life, unpretentious manners, and practical common sense.

Mr. Parks leaves surviving him a large family, all residing in Benton county—a wife and nine children, three sons and six daughters. One of the daughters is married to Hon. James H. Lay of Warsaw, and another to Major Melton.

He was a man of strong and well balanced mind, and retained his faculties to the last, being entirely conscious of his approaching dissolution, and preparing for it with perfect composure. A few days before his death he made his will. He leaves a large estate in the hands of his wife. One of his sons was with him at his death. His wife arrived a half an hour after he breathed his last.

The resolutions of the General Assembly of respect to the memory of the deceased appropriately commemorate his virtues. His remains were conveyed to Warsaw for burial in charge of a committee of the House.

SYSTEMATIZE your business and keep an eye on little expenses. Small leaks sink great ships. Buy your table cloths, napkins, towels, etc., of M. & J. Obermayer. ap25

HORRIBLE MURDER.

Andy Bryant the Supposed Victim.

The conductor of one of the morning freight trains Tuesday, brought to the city a startling report of the discovery of a horrible murder near St. Aubert's.

It appears that the conductor in question made the discovery himself; that as he was bringing his train up from St. Aubert's, a short distance west of the village, he discovered near the railroad track the

NUDE TRUNK OF A MAN.

The train was halted and the truth ascertained. It was as the conductor had at first thought. There, stark and stiff in the icy embrace of a terrible death was the butchered body of an unknown man. It was entirely nude, and with head and one arm entirely severed. A search was made and the head and arm both found a short distance off. The facts were reported to the authorities and the trunk and fragments taken charge of by them.

On the arm that was severed was a shield in India ink. This was the only means of positive identification, yet no one could say positively who the murdered man could be. Not a stitch of clothing could be found, or other evidence to give a clue for his identification.

Supposition, from size and build and other circumstances, led to the belief that the body was that of Andy Bryant, a man who had been employed on the Tom Stevens and who formerly lived in this vicinity. Supposing the body of the murdered man to be that of Andy Bryant, suspicion pointed

J. STOKES

as his murderer. Stokes is a wood-chopper who lives in a small cabin near Chamois, and it appears that he was in pursuit of Bryant for the purpose of recovering from him a coat he was charged with stealing.

LATER.

HORRIBLE, MOST HORRIBLE.

Since the above was in type we have received a copy of the Chamois Leader, (extra), giving a more detailed and accurate information concerning this terrible deed. The Extra says:

Later information states that, as a little girl (daughter of Mr. Easter) was passing along a lonely and unfrequented road, about half a mile South of the track of the railroad, she suddenly stumbled upon a ghastly human head! Greatly alarmed, she made all possible speed in reaching the house and making known her strange discovery. Her remarkable story was scarcely believed, but rather attributed to the vivid imagination of a frightened child. Upon going to the spot designated by her, however, her statement was fully confirmed, for there lay the head of a man, apparently about twenty-two years of age, with light hair, smooth face, and the features as natural as life, excepting, of course, the rigidity produced by death and freezing. An examination revealed the fact that death had been caused by a bullet entering at the back part of the head and coming out through the forehead. The search mentioned by Mr. Geyer was instituted, and resulted in finding the body about one hundred and fifty yards distant from the place where the head was found. Strange to say, however, one of the arms was cut off, and could not be found.

We are informed that Mr. R. M. White of this place, this morning recognized the face as being that of Andy Bryant, who was for some time a resident of Chamois, but has more recently been engaged in chopping wood for Mr. Geising, about a mile north-west of here, on the Missouri river.

LATER.—A man named Jack Stokes was this morning arrested for the murder of Bryant. As far as we can learn the particulars leading to his arrest, they are as follows: Bryant, Jack Stokes and one or two others, have recently been occupying a cabin on Mr. Geising's premises, and, as above mentioned, have been engaged in chopping wood for him.

Last Friday or Saturday Bryant disappeared, and with him a lot of Jack's clothing. The rumor is that Jack borrowed a pistol and immediately went in pursuit, but returned in a day or two, and reported that he was unable to find Bryant. It is a significant fact that when Bryant was found he was perfectly naked, not having a stitch of clothing on him. The murderer evidently cut off the head and arm of the deceased for the purpose of preventing recognition. We are informed by persons who know that Bryant had his name hideously stamped on one of his arms. This arm has not yet been found.

STILL LATER.—Great excitement prevailed at St. Aubert last night, and we expect to hear this morning that Stokes has been lynched.

"The Wolf" and "Carpet-bag Churches"

EDITOR STATE JOURNAL:

The "Wolf" you speak of as having been picked up near a prominent hotel, and published in your issue of the 7th inst., was a private letter written to the gentleman to whom it is addressed, and purloined from him. How it came into your possession is a matter of no consequence.

In your issue of the 16th inst., a half-prose, half-poetic, and altogether pathetic writer, has an effusion of the rare merit of making the same meaning, read either forwards or backwards.

This writer says that the Baptist church is "violently assailed and its pastor shamefully misrepresented."

The writer of the "Wolf" declares there is not one word of truth in this. The letter does not say one word about the worthy pastor of the church, nor does it say one word about the moral or religious character of the church in question.

The "fact" that the writer of the "effusion" thinks "is not within the range of the vision of the naked eye," is the "political blunder" spoken of by the writer of the stolen letter.

And whether that fact is not within the range of vision will be seen if any responsible writer declares it.

Address from the Republican County Committee.

To the Republicans of the 25th Senatorial District of Missouri:

A Constitutional Convention has been called by the Democracy of this State by a strict party vote or nearly so. There are grave reasons for believing that the proposition was defeated at the polls. The democracy, however, refuse to take any measures to ascertain the will of the people as expressed at the late election. That party, in all portions of the State, is proceeding to nominate and elect strict and extreme partisans for membership in that convention, and in this district it has nominated a gentleman who announces in substance that he expects the constitution framed by the proposed convention will be distinctively democratic. In other words, while he promises very fairly in general terms, he virtually announces that he will be the willing servant of a political party.

Believing that the convention has never been called by the true voice of the people; that the returns showing that a majority of the votes were cast for it were founded sometimes in fraud and sometimes in mistake; that any body thus assembling will be compelled by the self-respect of its members to take steps to ascertain this fact, and ascertaining the same will adjourn without transacting any business; that by such adjournment an erroneous expense can be saved to the already over-burdened taxpayers of the State, and a bitter contest over the adoption or rejection of a proposed constitution which is certain, from the present appearances, to be framed in the interests of the democratic party, thus avoided, we recommend that the republican voters of the district refuse to cast their suffrages for any person who will not pledge himself unconditionally to favor such adjournment.

By the Republican Executive Committee of Cole County.

H. B. JOHNSON, Chairman.  
MACK J. LEAMING, Secretary.

Religion in Schools.

The St. Louis Globe of January 16th says, "It is especially Mr. Johnson's duty to exclude religion from the Normal School."

The truth of this proposition depends wholly upon what is meant by religion, as the following syllogisms will show:

It is the duty of Mr. Johnson to teach his pupils to help the poor and needy in their distress, and to live honest, truthful, just, right, and pure lives. This is religion. The Bible gives this definition. Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father, is this; to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.

Does the Globe deny either of these premises? If not, it must admit the third proposition, viz: It is the duty of Mr. Johnson to include religion in his teaching in the Normal School.

Again, it is the duty of Mr. Johnson to teach his pupils to perform the general, principal duties which they owe mankind.

Love is the first and fundamental duty, that all persons owe to their fellow men. If it is not the duty of men to love their neighbors, then there are no duties which they owe each other. If it is the duty of men to love mankind, who are finite, imperfect beings, it is certainly their duty to love God, the Infinite, Perfect One. Hence, it is the duty of Mr. Johnson, not only to teach his pupils to love their fellow men, but also, to love God.

Love to God and man is religion. This is the religion of Jesus Christ. He says, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul and with all thy mind." This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets. The conclusion then, is, that it is the duty of Mr. Johnson to include in his teaching, the religion of love to God and man.

If it is the duty of Mr. Johnson to teach his pupils to love their neighbors then it is certainly his duty to teach them to love God.—Both these duties rest on the same ground. Why is it his duty to teach his scholars to love their fellow men? Because the welfare of his pupils, and the good of the community demand it. The same reason exists why he should teach his scholars to love God. Their welfare and the good of the community demands it.

In view of the truths enunciated above, how absurd the Globe's statement, "It is impossible to teach religion without teaching denominational religion." The idea that a teacher cannot teach his pupils to help the poor and needy in their distress, and to live honest, truthful, just, right and pure lives; or that he cannot teach them to love God and their neighbors, without teaching denominational religion—how preposterous! The Globe must have strange ideas about religion.

M. HENRY SMITH.

The Wardenship.

We understand that the friends of Gen. Shelby are not pleased with the concluding portions of our report of the mutiny at the prison yesterday. We are surprised at this, that they did not recognize in it a compliment, rather than otherwise. We said that it was gravely hinted that the mutiny was in the interest of Gen. Jos. O. Shelby for Warden. We deny the implication placed upon our language by those who are witt to misrepresent us. That Gen. Shelby was a party to an instigation of the mutiny was neither insinuated nor intended to be insinuated. The plain unmistakable purport of what we said, is that the mutiny demonstrated the extreme necessity of a Warden who could control the prison and had the nerve to do so. If Gen. Shelby is not the man who would make such a Warden, as we believe he is, then we do not know him and will take back all we said.

Let us be understood. Ourselves in common with the people of Jefferson City, where our homes and property are situated, all unite in the demand that the Missouri Penitentiary shall be ruled with a stricter, though by no means a harsh and unmerciful hand. We demand, in our own interest, the better discipline and complete subordination of the convicts of the institution.